

ESTABLISHED 1848

RURAL
WORLD

S. P. Langley Sec.
with Colonial Insti.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

JUN 19 1900
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Established 1848.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

A preliminary report on fruits at the Paris Exposition states that awards have been made as follows: First prizes, the Government collection and the state exhibits of Missouri, Illinois and New York; second prizes, state exhibit on Connecticut and Indiana and Nebraska; third prizes, state exhibits of Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Published weekly at 721 Olive St., Rooms 122, 124, 126 and 128 Chemical Building, corner Olives and Eighth Sts., St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar a year. Eastern Office, Chas. D. Colman, 529 Temple Court, New York City.

Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States.

—Wheat on though some Hessian fly come orchards other insects, damage the pods.

B. BODE.

—There has chinch bugs not been up in spring. Some are in VILLIAMS.

—Apples have any orchards foliage, autumn and bodies EDWARDS.

CENTRAL corn is mostly clover is very Apples are in Peaches and NORMAN.

—Wheat, rye Some chinch fruit bloomed hill storm it. It is season is very ROBBINS.

E. MO.—Apples short by in growth and the out-licensing the crop.

HOFFMAN.

D.—Many clo- that remain taken by and weedy. It is less than in a army worm HUTCHINS.

S. E. MO.—heads short by in growth and the out-licensing the crop.

F. MARSH.

MO.—Wheat Oats look Clovers and grass if there has been growing crops look BRADFORD.

MO.—At this time a hay crop will for hay. The time and is time. The considerable dam- on the prairie years. I am. The T. DALE.

MO.—Rain has a full crop sowing fine and for an average of the great. Indications good crop of of farms of two RAYFORD.

AL. MO.—Rain has had a good wheat down in years. The last of the Davis are falling. In orchards are black with twigs SCHNELL.

—There is no neighbor- it promises a tunately there sown out the plow. I have seen fly. The harm to the farm promises a light. Small F. DAILING.

OLD AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Referring to note on p. 47, we read in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD that that paper was established Jan. 1, 1848, and has never missed a single issue, notwithstanding the civil war, when, on account of the stoppage of the mails in the southern states, it lost over three-fourths of its subscribers; it should take 3d place in the list, having 11 months and 8 days precedence of the "New England Farmer," but the writer is of the opinion that the "Prairie Farmer" was started before the RURAL WORLD. We find that the "Prairie Farmer" claims to date from 1841. The revised roll would now seem to stand thus:

1. "Country Gentleman," Jan. 1, 1831.
2. "American (Boston) Cultivator," 1839.
3. "Southern Planter," 1842.
4. "Massachusetts Plowman," 1841.
5. "Prairie Farmer," 1841.
6. "Country Gentleman," 1842.
7. RURAL WORLD, Jan. 1, 1848.
8. "New England Farmer," Dec. 9, 1848.

Can any reader correct the above, or tell us what paper should stand ninth and tenth? Let us endeavor, as a matter of interesting record for future history, to compile a complete list of all American agricultural journals that were established prior to 1850 and survived the century. Let old readers help, and old journalists put in their claims.

Remarks.—The above we copy from the "Country Gentleman." It is said to be a list of agricultural papers that have been continuously published, without suspension since established. The RURAL WORLD has repeatedly claimed to be the only paper published in what was called a Southern state that did not suspend during the Civil War. We understand the "Southern Planter" did suspend during the Civil War, and we failed to receive it on our exchange table. If, however, the proprietor will say that it was regularly issued during the period, that it did not miss an issue, we will withdraw the claim that the RURAL WORLD was the only agricultural paper published in the Southern states that did not miss an issue. Will the "Southern Planter" say it did not suspend?

CORN CULTURE.

A table of experiments in deep and shallow culture has been put out in a bulletin by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station. These experiments have been made in 37 states, and 56 in all others made, resulting in 36 in favor of shallow culture. Two were made in Mississippi and both favored shallow culture. There is food for thought in these experiments and farmers will do well to test on their respective farms the merits of shallow culture.



GRANT MONUMENT, FORT LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Capt. LeRoy Cardner, our Ripley County correspondent, who is now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for medical treatment, sends us the following memoranda of the Grant monument, a picture of which appears on this page.

"On the pedestal are the following inscriptions: North side—This statue was erected by the officers and enlisted men and employees of the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army, citizens of the State of Kansas and Missouri, including the Leavenworth Athletic Association, Woman's Relief Corps, No. 49, Wichita, Kan.; Post 122, G. A. R. Junction City, Kansas; the Traveling Men's Grant Monument Fund; the Subscription List of the Kansas City "Times"; J. A. Gedford Post, No. 2; Chamberlain Oak; citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., and others.

On the other side in raised letters in bronze set in the pedestal are the following:

MR. COONEY AND THE GROUT BILL.

Because of the fact that the Honorable James Cooney, Congressman from the Seventh Missouri District, is a member of the Committee on Agriculture in the National House of Representatives which had in charge the Grout bill, Missouri farmers have been much interested in Mr. Cooney's position on the bill. This interest was intensified by the fact that the committee was nearly equally divided on the bill, the chairman, the Honorable James W. Wadsworth, of New York, being with the opposition, thus making it necessary to get every member who could be induced to do so to give the bill support in order to get a favorable report. In consequence, Judge Cooney received many petitions, letters and telegrams asking him to support the Grout bill, which he promised to do, and we are glad to say, as has already been stated in these columns. However, just previous to the time set for a committee vote on the bill, the opposition, led by Mr. Lorimer, of Chicago, the acknowledged representative of the oleomargarine interests in Congress, sprung a trap in the form of a substitute which was called the Wadsworth bill, and we are sorry indeed to be obliged to say that Judge Cooney voted for the substitute. Fortunately, however, it still lacked one vote of enough to secure its adoption by the committee in place of the Grout bill, which was then voted on, the vote standing ten for and seven against.

The senior editor of the RURAL WORLD, Norman J. Colman, wired Judge Cooney to request to support the Grout bill rather than the substitute. He is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Cooney in which the latter attempts to justify his vote for the substitute offered by the chairman who, Mr. Cooney mentions, is himself directly interested in dairyfarming. Mr. Cooney intimates that not all the farmers are for the Grout bill and argues that even the dairymen's interests would have been better served by the Wadsworth substitute.

We are aware that many beef cattle raisers have been made to believe by the oleomargarine people that their product adds several dollars to the value of every steer sold. A careful analysis of the figures in the statement of oleomargarine used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show that the oleomargarine business does not add as many cents to the selling price of a steer as it has been claimed it adds dollars. On the other hand beef cattle feeders should stop for a moment and consider what would be the effect on the price of feeding steers if those who now keep cows, not for the calves they bring yearly, but for their product of milk to be sold to creameries or worked into butter at home, were to be deprived of that source of income. Cattle feeders know that they cannot keep cows just for the annual crop of calves. They know that they must buy their feeders and mainly from those who keep cows primarily for their milk product and therefore want to get

rid of the calves as soon as possible. The most important matter to the beef cattle man is such a development of the butter making business as shall result in a large supply of calves that can be bought cheaply for feeding purposes. The most disastrous thing to him is whatever will discourage dairying and thereby cut off the supply of feeders and at the same time force dairymen to themselves become, in many instances, stock feeders. The cotton growers of the south have also been made to believe that the oleomargarine makers were of unequalled importance to the cotton growing industry because of the cotton seed oil used in the manufacture of the goods. The fact that dairymen are the largest purchasers of cotton seed and cotton seed meal is lost sight of. A loss of that trade by the destruction of the dairy industry as the unrestrained, fraudulent competition of oleomargarine will do, would be the hard-est blow that could be given the cotton growing industry.

The Grout bill is far from being in the interest simply of dairymen.

In a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD we quoted from the "Breeders' Gazette," which is the leading cattle paper in the country, an article in support of legislation to suppress the fraudulent imitation in butter goods. It will be interesting in this connection to note what the "Country Gentleman," a paper of the highest standing, says in its June 7 issue regarding the effort of Chairman Wadsworth of its own state to defeat the Grout bill. It says:

HONESTY WINS AGAIN.—All eaters of butter everywhere, and all admirers of ordinary honesty in business transactions, are to be congratulated on the action of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, which voted last week to report favorably the Grout bill permitting each state to enforce its own legislation about oleomargarine, and increasing the tax on that product, when colored in imitation of butter, to ten cents per pound. The victory is the more important as it was won against the strenuous opposition of the chairman of the committee, who went so far, on finding that legislation of some sort was inevitable, as to introduce a substitute bill that would have been perfectly useless and to exert himself to the utmost to have it take the place of the Grout measure.

This gentleman is a son of one of the most honored presidents of the New York State Agricultural Society in its palmy days, and was once comptroller of the state!

The members of the committee who voted for the Grout bill are: E. S. Henry, W. B. Baker, Wm. Connell, C. F. Wright, Wm. Nevile, G. N. Haugen, H. B. Dahl, John Lamp, James Cooney, Robert B. Gordon.

Those voting against it are the following, and readers who find these own names among the lot will do well to communicate with them:

James W. Wadsworth, Genesee, N. Y.

William Lorimer, Chicago.

George H. White, Baileyville, Kan.

John S. Williams, Yazoo City, Miss. H. W. Stokes, Orangeburg, S. C. H. D. Allen, Morganfield, Ky.

The majority has been unable enough to put in a report in which they "beg to assure the house and the country, in the most solemn manner possible, that it has been their earnest intention, and is now their determination, to do everything possible to do and to enforce the sale of oleomargarine as oleomargarine, and to prevent its sale as butter!! Just

that there is absolutely just one way to prevent the chicken's daily supply from it. To look at the patch, one would think that it was not being pastured at all. Another lot of four acres we use for the herd of hogs and other stock and they make no impression on its growth. I do not know of any forge crop that yields so much food per acre just in a time when most needed as rape.

The rape, sown April 15, is now 20 inches high and affords both pasture and mowing ground. We mow it daily for our yards of chickens. It is a pleasure to see them go for it. In a very short time after we have gone over the ground with the scythe, the rape again springs up as fresh as ever. We have one lot of less than an acre and a half on which we are pasturing seven yearling heifers and three sows with their pigs. Besides we now have there a chicken's daily supply from it. To look at the patch, one would think that it was not being pastured at all. Another lot of four acres we use for the herd of hogs and other stock and they make no impression on its growth. I do not know of any forge crop that yields so much food per acre just in a time when most needed as rape.

As if everybody did not know that there is absolutely just one way to prevent the chicken's daily supply from it. To look at the patch, one would think that it was not being pastured at all. Another lot of four acres we use for the herd of hogs and other stock and they make no impression on its growth. I do not know of any forge crop that yields so much food per acre just in a time when most needed as rape.

One and a half acres of soy beans are being planted by the boys as an experiment. Hay will be made of them if they grow.

We have one-fourth of an acre of sugar beets that are looking fine. The seed was imported. Beet culture comes natural to us. We were raised on a dairy farm in Wisconsin, where beets were raised in large quantities every year for our cows. While it costs more to produce beets, they take the place of ensilage very well.

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Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

CHERRIES.—The birds have barely left me a taste. The Windsor is a splendiferous one and will compensate us a little for the loss of the Black Tartarian, which is a failure here. Reine Hortense is my favorite for eating fresh. My Montmorency is not yet ripe, but promises to be of value. June 1, 4:30 a. m. Just now we are having a splendid rain.

PLUMS IN THE HOUSE YARD.—A tree of Burbanks near my house, where the ground is nearly bare of grass, has the clearest crop of plums on my place. Not a puncture and so full that I am taking more than half of them off. My other plums are not yet bearing as regularly as they should be on account of the berry picking. Grape vines and many other things are more or less being neglected on this account. I once knew a nurseryman who raised strawberries but quit it, for he said that what he made out of the berries caused him to no neglect his nursery affairs that he was sure that his lost by it in the end.

PINCHING MELON VINES.—Some think that will cause them to set fruit earlier. From personal experience I have not seen any advantage in it, nor have those of whom I have inquired regarding it, given me any definite answer. When a vine runs out too far, I pinch it so as to have the ground evenly covered. The growing of vines on sod is not always a success; as on removing them they get a check that gives the outside planting the advantage. Here within a mile of me there are acres planted without any market for them that I can see. A few men made a little money out of melons last year and now if there is a good crop some will be disappointed. I grow only for home use and to treat my friends with.

STRAWBERRY TALK.—The present season again shows me that it is not the fair thing to condemn a variety if it does poorly the first year of trial, or to build any extraordinary hopes upon one that makes a big show on the first trial. Some new ones that are fruiting for the first time would be discarded at once if I were sure that they would do no better hereafter. I had others that would have been turned under last spring, if it had not been that they might perhaps redeem themselves and they have done nobly. This thing of having 100 or more varieties is no little trouble, yet it seems a kind of habit with some of us. Out of all mine I could pick a half dozen that would fill the bill. This same selection might be almost worthless in other situations.

I have tried the Sharpless three times and the Jessie twice, yet have never grown a peak of berries of either family. In many places the Parker Earle is of no use, while here it comes nearest the ideal berry of anything on my place. Whether on the hillside or on the level it has proven itself about all we wish in a strawberry. It makes few runners. I usually buy my plants when setting out new plantations. But then you need not plant often than every three years.

Beder Wood is one of our best; it ripens early, is of fair size, a pretty good shipper, immensely productive, fair quality, and this berry continues in bearing from the time of the earliest ones to near the end of the crop. Gandy, the best late one, that has barely held its place for some years with me, on account of its skin bearing, is doing nobly this year.

The Haviland, Tennessee, Prolific, Warfield and a number of promising ones are almost a failure here this season. Even Captain Jack is playing me false for once; but it must be kept for old acquaintance's sake.

Strawberries are doing finely; but we are in a fix for want of boxes. A lot of worthless stuff sent us is the cause of it.

NORTHERN PRODUCTION NOT PROMISING WELL.—New York, the variety for which Allen gave \$100 gold for the first dozen plants, is not showing well, nor is the Corsican; both of these are Northern New York productions. The foliage of both rusts and the crop and berries are far from satisfactory. While some from the Southwest, Eastern Virginia and New Jersey on the same footings are all right. Is it not well enough to study this matter and learn whether latitude has anything to do with these plants?

Among the new ones that Mr. Thomas of Rio Vista, Va., sent me last spring were four that all promise well. No. 221 and 222, also Ids, will give a fair trial as they promise so well.

Some one has put up a job on us. A friend sent me plants of the Mexican, also the Australian, and if they are not the Cumberland Triumph they certainly resemble that old variety very much. When the crop is over a more definite report will be given. Before closing this, I will state that the Lady Thompson, to my taste, is the best berry on my place. It is very handsome and will live and flourish in a season when most varieties will burn up. One man says that it is the kind to plant where it doesn't rain. I must not omit the Excelsior—a medium-sized berry of good quality, very handsome form, brilliant color, firm, among the earliest, holds out well and productive as need be. This and the Beder Wood should be in every collection.

Builton, Mo. SAMUEL MILLER.

SENATORIAL APPLE LUNCHES.

It is related of Senator Cockrell of Missouri that on one occasion when a vote on an important measure was being taken in the Senate, Senator Conkling's name was called, and he (Conkling) having for a moment lost the run of affairs, asked how Senator Cockrell had voted on the question. On being informed Senator Conkling directed that his vote be recorded on the same side, he remarking at the same time that Senator Cockrell was a pretty safe man to follow. In matters other than legislative Senator Cockrell seems to be the mentor of his fellow Senators, as the following indicates:

"At precisely 2 o'clock every day the Senator leaves his seat, goes into the cloakroom, pokes his hand into his overcoat pocket and draws therefrom two big red apples, then he sits down in a comfortable chair and proceeds to eat them. He is as regular as the sun, and the Senators rather set their watches by him than by the old clock that hangs over the entrance to the chamber. He takes no other luncheon, eats nothing else between breakfast at 8 o'clock and dinner at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and believes that apples are the healthiest food nature has provided for man."



B. S. REMBAUGH.

MISS CARRIE REMBAUGH.

MISS FLORENCE REMBAUGH.

CENTRAL MISSOURI GARDENER.

COAL TAR IN ORCHARDS.—Editor RURAL WORLD: The most enthusiastic gardener in Central Missouri is Mr. B. S. Rembaugh, of Sedalia, in his efforts to grow prize vegetables.

"There is money in truck farming," said Mr. Rembaugh to the writer of this paper recently, "but," he continued, "silky shed methods will not bring satisfactory results in this work or any other."

"The soil must be properly prepared, thoroughly fertilized, and then cultivated to a finish."

"What amount of common fertilizer do you consider necessary for each acre of ground?" was my inquiry.

"Well," replied Mr. R., "on the soil I am cultivating I use 70 tons to the acre, and it is none too much."

"What vegetables do you consider the most profitable to market?" was the next question.

"You may think strange to hear me say it," he answered, "but there is big money in lettuce and radishes, but they must be managed so as to reach the market very early. Then cucumbers are very profitable. Cantaloupes and tomatoes, celery and sweet potatoes. Irish potatoes put in early and marketed as 'new potatoes' are money winners. Peas are a good crop, but must be on the market early so as to compete with the southern imports. Beans sell well; in fact, the truck farmer must watch the market and supply the missing links that go to make up the general demand. The man who has the first home-grown goods on the market is the one who gathers the financial harvest."

"Speaking of home goods," continued Mr. R., "my bread making has now grown to such proportions that I shall have to give up gardening after this year. I am baking and marketing almost 300 loaves of bread daily, and that keeps us all hustling day and night."

I consider the Rembaugh family the best examples of American pluck and energy, coupled with indefatigable industry. I have ever heard of. A few years ago Mr. R. was a man of means, owning a fine flouring mill and living at ease on money earned there, and that out at interest.

The breaking of the First National Bank broke him up almost entirely, but he never lost heart, he went to work, farming and gardening, and lastly began to experiment on bread, with the result that "Rembaugh's home-made bread" has captured the market. This year his five acres are planted largely in melons, though all the earlier vegetables have been grown and marketed in their respective forcing seasons. Bushels of peas are now finding ready sale at 20 cents per gallon.

A. T. ERWIN.

Now Agricultural College.

The RURAL WORLD takes pleasure in introducing to its readers the writer of the foregoing. Mr. A. T. Erwin is the son of J. L. Erwin of Steedman, Mo., well-known to our readers as a man who for many years has been actively at work for the advancement of agricultural interests. Our readers will be glad to know that the son is following in the footsteps of the father and they will be pleased to hear from him frequently.

AN ARKANSAS STRAWBERRY REPORT.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The RURAL WORLD comes regular every week and we read it through from front to back. There is so much of it that is of great interest to us. I have been waiting so long, thinking that some of its readers in this part of Polk County, Ark., would send you a report of the prospects for our crops.

Mr. Rembaugh, her sister, Miss Ann Maxon, and his two daughters constitute his chief working force, though he hires a man for a few weeks during the planting season. They do not idle away a moment of time, but work day and night, dividing the sleeping time so that each may average about six hours' sleep either day or night, but their lights are always burning, and the chug, chug of a gasoline motor, which is the power that moulds the bread, may be heard almost any hour day or night. In addition to the truck farming and bread industry, Miss Carrie, the younger daughter, has built up a fine trade in Saratoga potatoes, and there is scarcely a social event in Sedalia, involving the serving of a meal, where these crisp incomparable "chippeys" are not found on the table.

Mr. Rembaugh is a fine-looking man in the prime of life and his daughters are young ladies of superior culture and ability. Miss Carrie has a fine trained soprano voice, and Miss Florence a sweet strong alto, and when they come over and sing under our windows some late, moonlit night, the music they make is excellent indeed. And when they call up in answer to our encore, "Let down a string, please," and we drop a cord over the gallery, we find when we draw it up that we have some superior dainty attached, so that we revel both in the singing and the refreshments they bring. Miss Florence is a tall and stately blonde, with clear complexion, regular features and eyes like the purple hued pansy, while her sister, Miss Carrie, has a bright dark face, lit up by a pair of large brown eyes, a smiling mouth, at whose corners twin dimples play at hide and seek. They are sweet, good girls, and the family are all superior in many ways, and the most generous and kind neighbors I have ever lived by. They are ardent lovers of flora, and Mrs. Rembaugh's flowers are almost as celebrated as her husband's "home-made bread."

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Live Stock.

Aug. 16.—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill.
Oct. 1.—O. Minnis, Edenburg, Ill. Po-
land-Chinas.
Oct. 4.—Martin Flynn, Shorthorns, Des
Moines, Ia.
Oct. 6.—E. S. Donahay, Shorthorns, New-
ton, Ia.
Oct. 10.—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua,
Ill. Herefords.
Oct. 11.—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua,
Ill. Horned.
Oct. 18.—J. K. Alexander, Edenburg, Ill.
Shorthorns.
Oct. 17.—B. Hart, Edenburg, Ill. Po-
land-Chinas.
Oct. 17.—Arthur H. Jones, Shorthorns, Hedrick,
Delaware, O.
Oct. 17.—Chas. Ott, Shorthorns, Hedrick.
Oct. 18.—H. O. Minnis, Edenburg, Ill.
Po-land-Chinas.
Nov. 14.—Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Ia.
Nov. 15.—S. F. Emmons, Littrell and oth-
ers, Mexico, Mo. Shorthorns.
Nov. 22 and 23.—Logan Campbell, Mt.
Carmel, Ill. Wm. W. Smith and Thomas
Sawyer, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith
and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Her-
efords. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 11 and 12.—E. B. Arnold and J. A.
D. G. Thompson, at Kansas City, Mo. Her-
efords.
Dec. 12 and 14.—H. C. Duncan and Geo.
Bothwell, at Kansas City, Mo. Short-
horns.

In a recent issue of the "Drovers' Journal and Stockman" of South Omaha, Neb., there appeared the following interesting news item: "Cattle buyers for the various packers did not put in an appearance in the yards this morning until 10:30, and then they came 'in a bunch,' making it look very much as if they had 'got their heads together.' A few cows and stock cattle sold early, but up to 11:30 no beef steers had gone to the scales. It was a raw deal, and men who have been in business here since the yards opened say they never saw the like before."

STUDY THE MARKET REPORTS.

Cattle feeders and shippers will do well to note carefully what is said in our weekly stock yards letter. The information contained therein is compiled by experts who are on the ground and who are responsible for its accuracy. They desire, too, that this weekly letter shall be of positive benefit to RURAL WORLD readers who are feeders and shippers of stock, and when they state, as in the letter in this issue, that half-fat, grassy kinds of cattle are not bringing prices that are satisfactory to shippers, they are to be understood as advising shippers not to ship such cattle because it is to the interest of the shippers not to do so. Money is made on what the market wants; it is lost on what the market does not want. A study of the market, then, is essential to success, and to that end our weekly market letter is one of the RURAL WORLD's valuable features to stock feeders.

THE FUTURE OF CATTLE.

In an address before an audience of cattle breeders, Col. F. M. Woods, known live stock auctioneer, said:

The improvement in cattle is due to two causes: an increasing population on the one hand of beef eaters, and a decreasing meat supply of cattle, hogs and sheep on the other. There are 26,000,000 more beef eaters in the United States to-day than there were 12 years ago, and as these days are days of prosperity the per capita of consumption is rapidly increasing. With this indisputable fact staring us in the face, we find the number of beef cattle in the country is little by little, 11,000,000 than it was 12 years ago. Population has increased 30 per cent; cattle are being marketed at least one year younger than formerly, which in itself cuts down the supply considerably.

The first effect of an advance in the price of beef is to cause consumers to buy more pork and mutton, but these meats, too, have greatly advanced. There were 14,000,000 more hogs in the United States in 1889 than on January 1, 1899, and there were 11,000,000 more sheep in 1883 than there are to-day. The average price of beef cattle in 1889 was \$15.10; to-day it is \$27.50. How long will the present era of high prices last? This is the paramount question of the hour. We must judge the future by the past; study the past and you will find that herds and flocks and drovers' supplies increase very slowly when meat finds a ready market.

Producers are tempted by immediate profit to part with animals they would otherwise have kept for breeding purposes. Then, too, our export trade is assuming vast proportions. England alone last year imported \$300,000,000 worth of meat and \$25,000,000 worth of grain products. United States furnished 65 per cent of this supply. Of the \$600,000 live cattle imported by England in 1899 United States furnished \$30,000,000, head, for which she received nearly \$35,000,000, and 100,000 of sheep, for which she received \$700,000.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS of the cattle trade have come about from the reason that for a long time the cattle industry was not profitable. It was then that the great foreign and home cattle companies went out of business, and those that stayed in depleted their herds by selling off their young animals, sparing the heifers which under normal conditions would have been kept for breeding purposes.

Owing to these facts and many others that I might mention it is safe to say that it will require years to increase the numbers by breeding up to the point of supply. So, consequently, a prolonged period of good prices is assured. I have shown you the decrease in the numbers of the three principal meat animals, and now with our industrial activity and consequent large meat consumption, the man who breeds in cattle that he may expect good returns. America is fast becoming a wealthy nation; why? Because she sells more than she buys. Goods are bought annually \$200,000,000 worth more than she sells; England buys annually twice as much as she sells; America sells annually twice as much as she buys; and each successive year the demand from foreign countries upon her for grain, meats and other manufactured articles is getting larger and every dollar paid to American labor increases the consumption of meats.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietary.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly qualified to carry on his business and financially able to carry out any obligation made by them.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly qualified to carry on his business and financially able to carry out any obligation made by them.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.



SCOTLAND'S CROWN NO. 138994.
OWNED BY J. J. LITTRELL, STURGEON, MISSOURI.

SCOTLAND'S CROWN, 138994.

J. J. Littrell's herd bull, Scotland's Crown, 138994, a picture of which is shown herewith. He is red in color, was calved Oct. 6, 1888, and was bred by C. B. Dustin, Summer Hill, Ill. He by Imp. Lavender Lad, 119037, by Scottish Archer, 117201, dam Lavender, 46, Scotland's Crown's dam is Charmer 7th by Baron Cruckshank, 102327, second dam, Imp. Charmer 6th, by Gravesend, 96361.

Mr. Littrell paid \$800 for Scotland's Crown. He has great individual as well as inherited excellence. His picture shows him to have a clean, masculine head and horns, good top and bottom lines and a well-balanced form. He stands on short, strong legs. It will be a cause for wonder if his calves do not show up in great style, if he is coupled with good cows.

Mr. Littrell has some splendid fall calves by his former herd bulls, Prince Rupert, a Scotch Harris-bred bull, and Lavender of Ayrshire, a Lavender bull of Dustin breeding. These calves are out of Young Mary cows.

Notice Mr. Littrell's advertisement in another column and if you are wanting anything in Shorthorn cattle get into communication with him. He has a fine herd of Shorthorns and is a reliable breeder and trustworthy gentleman.

MARKETING CATTLE.

Every feeder wants to market his cattle to the best possible advantage, says a writer in "Indiana Farmer," and the question of when to ship is one of great importance. In this connection we have no hesitancy in affirming that more cattle are marketed prematurely than are held too long. The time to ship is when the cattle are finished. It is seldom indeed that conditions justify holding fully finished beefeves for any length of time; cattle in this condition are fed at a loss, unless a material advance in value should recoup the owner. Where a considerable number of cattle are being fed together, some will always ripen before the others and it is a very good plan to pursue a culling-out policy, holding out the fattest cattle and sending them to market, thus dividing the risk, besides giving those left behind a better chance to mature.

A question often asked by feeders is what weight of cattle most ready sale and sell to the best advantage. While there is a demand for heavier beefeves from one or two eastern shippers and exporters, as a rule cattle weighing 1,350 to 1,400 pounds are heavy enough for any purpose, and during the hottest part of summer still lighter weights are preferred.

Pasture has changed greatly in this respect during the past ten or fifteen years and the big 1,800 to 2,000 pound overripe, tallowy hulks of obesity that once commanded the admiration as the ne plus ultra of beef production would not meet with much consideration at the hands of the slaughterer of the Spanish stock to the richer tints and larger, more shapeable frames of the improved breeds.

This is neither a new nor an untried suggestion. It has already passed far beyond the stage of theory into that of practical demonstration. Producer and consumer have alike profited by a quarter of a century, and more, of improvement by crossing pure-bred and grade blood upon the Spanish cattle over most of the northern area controlled by this market. Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Northwest Texas transformed the appearance of their herds from black, yellow, fawn and mouse color of the Spanish stock to the richer tints and larger, more shapeable frames of the improved breeds.

The most marked improvement of the cattle in this region was between 1870 and 1885. There was rivalry everywhere in grading up the herds. In 1885, Kansas, the Panhandle, Colorado and northern New Mexico, were specially noted for the innumerable fine herds that supplied the market with steers fit for any feed-lot, but the ten following years of depressed prices brought a reaction, and stringent financial conditions forced many to use ordinary grade bulls in their herds where before pure-breds had been considered indispensable. Many of these fine cow herds had been sent to the shambles, and many of those remaining retrograded through their offspring toward the original stock.

With the return of prosperous days to the cattle industry there has come a strong impulse to lay the foundation of a herd and build up improved breeding herds.

Good blood is once more in demand, and within ten years Kansas may hope to rival and even surpass some of those so ruthlessly butchered in the '80's, and the markets can look forward to a steady increase in high-grade cattle from all the territory where improvement was initiated prior to 1885.

But while we note with pleasure that progress and improvement are the order of the day in part of this domain there are still vast herds in Texas, and many smaller herds nearer home, needing more than their owners can have perhaps realized the help of such promoters of progress and improvement through missionaries of better blood as I see before me to-day.

ENVIRONMENT, ISOLATION AND HABITAT have always been factors in regarding modifications for the better in the Spanish types so long common on the vast stretches between the Kaw's mouth and the Pacific. The methods of centuries will not materially change until new and younger hands are at the helm, but the resistless march of time is bringing a new generation of cattle breeders on the stage. Among these are many thoroughly awake to the idea that improvement is not only possible, but indispensable. Science promises to be their handmaiden, and inoculation holds out the promise that the best blood may soon be safely introduced into the most southerly cattle ranges, to improve form and color without detracting from those qualities of hardiness so essential to animal life under conditions on the range. Twenty-five or

more years ago, while ranges were unrestricted and grass was free, it was no uncommon sight to see five and six-year-old Texas steers coming into market beef-fat off the range, and weighing around 1,900 pounds. To-day grass everywhere costs money. It must either be owned or rented. The ranchman can no longer afford to keep an animal five years, or provide the grass to thereafter make him fat. Under present conditions three years is the age limit on the southern ranges. A straight Texan will, under fairly favorable conditions, weigh 800 pounds at three years of age, and if grain-fed until fat can be put on the market at 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. If pure-bred sires are used on Texas cow herds the third cross will give a steer that is a three-year-old will weigh 1,000 pounds, and when full-fed until fat weigh 1,800 to 1,900 pounds. Such a steer will sell at an advance of 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred in this market over the straight Texan, however fat. The added value and 300 pounds in weight given 50 per cent greater total value, at the expense of an increased consumption of grass not to exceed 20 per cent.

Or we may state the greater return from our grasses by the introduction of better blood into western herds, in another way: Admit, if you please, that a high grade steer will consume as much grass in his three years as the Texan in four years, yet, this three-year-old grade is worth 20 to 30 per cent more on the market than the four-year-old Texan; not so much because it has a larger frame as because it has an improved frame, capable of carrying more meat where it counts for more money. Every cross of pure blood on the Texas stock is a step in the change from narrow to broad gauge, a step towards building an expanding rib foundation on which to stack the high-priced meats. It is this change in the location of the beef on the carcass—to increase the proportion and weight of high-priced parts—that marks the increase in value of both the "feeder" and the finished steer in the improved herd.

The more nearly pure-bred the sire the more quickly is this end attained.

(To be Continued.)

STOCK NOTES.

J. A. HOWARD, southeast of Paris, is feeding a pair of September calves for the Christmas market as an experiment. He refused an offer of \$65 for the pair some time ago and expects to get \$6 per hundred for them next Christmas.—Paris (Mo.) Advertiser.

JAMES HOWARD, one of Appleton township's best known and most successful stockmen, last week shipped 19 head of steers fattened by E. S. Chaplin, of Hudson township, that topped the market in St. Louis on that day, bringing 20c per hundred more than anything else in the cattle line. Mr. Chaplin is a good feeder and knows how to turn out the finishing product.

CHENAULT TODD sold five of his fine Shorthorn bulls last week; two of them to Sterling & Sons, of Seymour, Tex., who bought a car load from the various breeders in the county, as told in last week's issue; two to John Ricketts, and one to Howard Allen. The price paid was \$1,000.

The breeders of thoroughbred cattle need have no fear of over-production, as Mr. Sterling said there were not enough thoroughbred bulls on the market to supply the state of Texas alone.—Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.

RED DURHAM MILK CATTLE.—A Texas reader of the RURAL WORLD, Mr. W. C. Wolverton, wants to buy some Red Durham milk cattle. Who can supply his wants?

F. M. MARSHALL, Blackwater, Cooper Co., Mo., has a splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle and can furnish young stock of either sex at live-and-let-live prices.

J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., is offering for sale 12 yearling bulls and 15 yearling heifers representatives of the very best Shorthorn breeding.

W. H. CONVERSE, superintendent of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

Gentlemen—it is doubtless understood that at least one of your speakers who is honored by an invitation to "say things" to us at this missionary meeting is not a Shorthorn breeder; is not a partisan, nor specially the champion of one of the improving breeds—all of which are urgently needed—to the exclusion of any other that makes for the betterment of our herds, our meat, milk, and all directly or indirectly for higher standards, higher living and a foremost civilization.

It should be understood that he appears as a friend of all progress, keenly observant of and familiar, agriculturally, editorially, or officially, in a limited way for a third of a century, with cattle-rearing in the trans-Missouri country; a mighty industry which finds its focus in this building where we are now met.

It is as a patriot he would come, and not as a partisan.

GRASS IS KING.—In the main the ultimate end of all grass, properly utilized, is flesh. This is true throughout the entire catalog of grasses, from the tiny buffalo and grama varieties nesting closely to the bosom of the arid plains, through all the variations of wild and tame grasses to the

quantity of the highest priced beef. "Well-bred animals fed to maturity," has been and is their motto.

THE PURE BREED SIRE from any of the standard beef breeds is an animal which is the result of generations of careful and proper feeding to produce the desired type, and he will transmit to his offspring not only his own superb form and proportions, but also those qualities and growing tendencies that are most prized and most valuable. It is through recognition of this law and because they have consistently conformed to it, that the owners of the range herds have so rapidly improved them during the last few years, so that now the best range bred animals are almost equal in appearance, quality, weight and feeding value to the choicer natives.

"BLOOD WILL TELL" in the feed lot as well as in the race course. The successful cattle feeder knows that it will cost him more per pound to put inferior beef on a scrub steer than to increase the flesh of a high grade or pure bred steer; that while a "scrub" steer will consume as much feed as a well bred one, yet he will not extract as much nourishment from it; so that not only is more food wasted, but less beef is produced, and that of an inferior quality and much less value. Hence successful feeders always avoid such animals in making selections for their feed lots, no matter how cheap they may be offered them, well knowing that the higher flesh-forming ability of the well bred animal, and his much higher value per 100 pounds at maturity, will far more than compensate for the difference in first cost. This fact accounts for the growing tendency everywhere to reject the "scrubs," and turn more and more to the best products of the standard beef breeds for feeding purposes.

MR. S. P. EMMONS, Mexico, Mo., places his advertisement of Shorthorn cattle in this issue. He owns one of the best bred herds in the state. It is composed mostly of the leading Scotch and Bates strains. The herd is headed by Victoria Baron, 106569, bred by Imp. Spartan Hero, out of Imp. Golden Thistle, Vol. 26, by Roan Gannet, Golden King.

Cruckshank cow, Orange Blossom, out of dams of Baron and Victoria.

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Horseman.

"It has always appeared to us," writes Dunbar, "that a good portion of a horse's success as a race horse depends upon the gray matter in the brain and spinal cord of the man 'behind the lines.' Some charge it all to blood lines; we do not."

"When it is time to sell stock never refuse a fair offer," says "The Horse Breeder." "Always remember that it is better to regret selling an animal than to regret not disposing of him. The farmer who sells at his own home knows what he is getting for his horses. A farmer may be very successful in raising good horses, but when he takes them to the city to sell may learn to his sorrow that he is a poor salesman. The city sales stables are generally well supplied with city broken animals, and the country farmer who takes his green horses to the city to sell is liable to run up a big bill for his own keep and that of his horses before he finds a customer, even if his horses do not suffer from sickness as most country horses are liable to after they have been in the city stables a few days."

Home Circle.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE DAIRY MAID'S SONG.

A happy dairy-maid am I!
Before the morning sun
Has touched the sky with coral dye
My labor is begun.
From milk-pans bright, at morn and night,
I slide the golden cream—
The bird-trills—the daffodils
With early dew-drops gleam.

Int'ly my bourn of cedar wood
The yellow cross I see,
And play the dash, with many a splash,
Beside the open door.
I gaze into the dewy heart
Of orange blossoms deep,
Where the rose, wild lilies blow,
And misty shadows creep.

My butter-ladle and my bowl
Are secured clean and white,
Both wood and tin are like a pin,
So spotless and so bright.
The bowl and ladle both I dip
In water icy cold,
And smooth and neat, the butter sweet
In golden balls I mould.

My heart is light as thistle-down
My life is free as air,
Each busy day is glad and gay,
And filled with blessings rare.
For richer still I am,
For fame I never sigh,
Content and health are more than wealth
Or station grand and high.

Nina.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
HOME MAKING IN WASHINGTON.

Some one is asking why do you not write again? Why, bless your heart, to tell you the truth, I know so little of what is going on in the great world beyond these hills, and the temptations very great to let abler pens than mine do the writing. While I enjoy each letter so much, this is selfish, I admit, as the little ideas and word pictures from the humblest pen bring out the more brilliant thoughts, as simple loving words reach the hearts while the grand bursts of eloquence fill the mind, then vanish away like a song in the night, as some one passes by.

I wish my tried, city friends could come here and see what a pleasant home we are making. Like Brother Heaton we believe in having things when one can possess them by a little hard work and good management. I cannot be thankful enough that we came here, away from the cares of town life, and a limited salary. It is just this class of people that I would like to help get good homes. One who has never tried it can not know how much enjoyment there is in planting and sowing and in watching the shrubs and flowers grow. There is an entire life-time study in their individual traits and qualities.

We have planted a great variety of fruits and flowers, and will have some returns this year. My currant bushes are loaded with fruit. We planted 800 strawberry plants, and will have a few berries for tea. This morning I found a great red rose, among a cluster of buds on a bush mother gave me a year ago. Is it not beautiful to have these lovely and useful things take the place of the debris of centuries on these sunny mountain slopes?

One thing I learn, one cannot grow things successfully and have chickens in the same yard. This spring I went to work, woman like, about the hen-parks. I talked of it at breakfast; spoke on the subject at dinner; mentioned it at tea. I have so often seen the vagabond old hens and ill-kept gardens striving for life with the odds in favor of the old hen, if she had the right of way into the kitchen pantry, and overflowing spill walls, that adorn certain farmers' back yards. Oh, but she is a pest and a scavenger, is that old hen! Well, I thanked my stars, feeling like the pharisees of old, when saying "we were not like other farmers, and that my 'good man' believed in fixin' things up." So I have a large yard piled in, and over a hundred little chicks and lots more a-comin'. This is not an advertisement, for my baby boy said the other day, "Mamma, our hens are most all through-bred half-breeds, ain't they?"

If farmers only could realize the comfort of attending to the little things, homes would not be so often only stopping places. There would be the hen yards, walks to barn, well and outbuildings. There would be another cupboard, a table, or even a bench, things that a man handy with tools can make on a rainy day, and that would make many a matron smile oftener than she does. My home is supplied with all sorts of convenient things, that cost only a trifle. It's well to practice as well as preach, you know.

We had a nice present of boat, 29 feet long for sailing or rowing. It came from a noble, generous-hearted friend, who built it a year ago. No one can tell how much we appreciate the gift, not alone for the pleasure it gives, but for the beautiful, unselfish friendship that prompted this expression of love towards us as a family. We had a small boat, but now we can take it on a ton load and sail away for 200 miles, if we wish. Thousands of fish come to the water edge now as this is the spawning season. They are curious, mostly. One could kill multitudes of them, but they are not very good at this season of the year, though earlier in the season they are very fine.

About 50 yards from the house we found an old Indian mound. A solid body of stone built 16 feet square. In the center the dirt was four feet deep, sloping each way forming the mound. We sent for Mr. Hiltz, who belongs to some society of ethnology in England, to investigate the contents of the mound. He came and we examined the mound. The stone was four feet deep. Under all in the center were a few bones. Indian chief Lahm of the Siwash tribe here was interviewed, but the Indians here have no tradition that could throw any light on this burial place of some great chief, who evidently was buried here 1,500 years ago, at least—perhaps more. Mr. Hiltz says in some of the mounds that he has examined on Vancouver Island, he found bits of copper, showing this to have been their chief metal. These atoms of poor humanity of ages long gone, bring many questions to our minds and fill our hearts with unrest, but only the loneliness of the tomb comes back to mock us as we reverently cover up the handful of dust of one who has slept here so well for ages past. So let them rest in peace. To-day the waves wash the white sands at the foot of the mountain where he sleeps, with a gentle murmur, like the mother's cradle song—low and sweet. Yet when this Indian was placed there by the dusky tribe and for centuries after, a turbulent river rushed through this valley to the sea.

So says the tradition of the Indians, and scientific facts bear them out in this. Far up the mountain sides are places worn by the waves as the Fraser River swept past. ELLA CARPENTER.
Whatcom Co., Wash.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
OAK HILL.

Few visitors to the National Capital leave Washington without visiting Oak Hill Cemetery, where the ashes of many famous men and women repose. Many years ago Mr. Lewis Washington, coming into the possession of a tract of land, gave the city a portion of the estate for the establishment of a cemetery. This gift was supplemented by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and he contributed in all \$10,000 towards its maintenance. And now the marble monuments are here seen, the most elaborate are those of the Corcoran and Van Ness families. The latter is a copy of the temple of Vesta. The irregular terraces with their sloping labyrinthine paths are now the repositories of the ashes of many distinguished people, who once were famous in the affairs of this busy world. As we wind our way around the flower-covered terraces we read on the marble tablets such names as E. M. Stanton, War Secretary in the stormy days of long ago; Jesse Lee Reno, Bodisco, the famous Russian minister; John Curtis, Major Geo. Peters, members of the Washington family; Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric Methodist preacher; John Eaton and his beautiful wife, Peggy O'Neill, who used to visit her husband's grave every week till she was laid by his side. As we enter the gate we see the striking picture presented by the statue of Bishop Pinkney, with outstretched hands, as if to pronounce a benediction upon all who enter. A few steps and we stand at the tomb of John Howard Payne, whose last earthly resting place is marked by a pure white marble shaft, surmounted by the bust of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." On the shaft are the following inscriptions: "In memory of John Howard Payne, author of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Born June 9, 1801; died April 9, 1852." And this verse:

"Sure when the gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angel said,
Welcome to Heaven's Home, Sweet Home."

His body was removed from Tunis at the expense of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the distinguished philanthropist of his day, and now reposes in his native land, his home, sweet home. A marble tablet accompanied his remains, which recounted his many triumphs, and reads as follows:

"In memory of Colonel John Howard Payne, twice consul of the United States of America. For the city and kingdom of Tunis this stone is here placed by a grateful country. He died at the American consulate in this city after a tedious illness, April 1, 1852. He was born in the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts, June 8, 1792. His fame as a poet and dramatist is well known wherever the English language is spoken, through his celebrated ballad of 'Home, Sweet Home,' and his popular tragedy of 'Brutus,' etc., and other similar productions."

It will be observed that the dates in the different inscriptions are not alike; we reproduce the dates as they are carved.

Where Rock Creek gently flows, we find the place where the late James G. Blaine was laid to rest. The body has since been removed. A small white slab gives this information:

"James Gillespie Blaine, born at West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830; died at Washington, January 27, 1883."

As we view this beautiful home of those who have passed the mystic river, where the stars shine for ever more, we are reminded of the lines—

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?"

Nor do we wish to recall them from their peaceful slumbers, for they sleep well after life's fitful fever is over.

S. F. GILLESPIE.
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1900.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A MYSTERIOUS ERROR IN CORN-PLANTING.

The May afternoon was warm. On one side of the neat farm-house was a field of wheat just beginning to head. On the other side, the twenty-acre plot set apart for corn was ready for planting. David Muncie was a thrifty and economical farmer. His wife, possessing the same saving spirit, was largely instrumental in his success. There were three children: Julia, aged ten; Elizabeth, twelve; and Margaret, twenty. Having been reared in such an atmosphere of cleanliness and frugality, the eldest daughter was neat and energetic. When first introduced to Margaret, one would not have thought her beautiful; but a more thorough acquaintance with her modest bearing, her intelligence in conversation, her constant desire to please, would have convinced one that she was comely and kind.

"Mary," said David to his wife, when he came to supper, "it seems that I never will get that corn planted. My sickness put it back several days, and now, when I have the ground all ready, I am called to go to Clinton to-morrow to sit on the jury. The deputy sheriff was here this afternoon to serve the summons. What do you suppose I will do?"

"It is surely a hard problem, and you are in a bad fix. Did you not tell me yesterday that Charley Coleman had finished putting in his corn? Perhaps he would drive the planter for you?"

"Charley has always been very obliging, and I have done him several good turns. I will go to see him to-night."

Charles Coleman readily consented to help his neighbor, and was on hand the next morning. He was a quiet, steady fellow, who lived with his parents not far from Mr. Muncie. On account of his father's increasing age, he had been managing the farm for a couple of years. He derived great pleasure from his home and books, and mingled very little socially with the young people of his acquaintance.

There being no boys in the Muncie family, Margaret did a great deal of light outdoor work. This was before the days of checkers, and Margaret was in the habit of dropping corn for her father. The day before, Mr. Muncie, with a machine for that purpose, made marks across the field four feet apart. As Mr. Coleman drove across these lines, he was the duty of Margaret, who sat on a low seat

on the front of the planter, to work a lever as each mark was crossed, so that the corn would be in rows both ways.

Charles found Margaret both a good talker and a good listener. No matter what subject he drew the conversation, he discovered her well informed. During a full in their colloquy, the thought came to Charles what a good wife Margaret would make for somebody. In his cogitations, he grew very indignant at the thought of any one but him obtaining her heart and hand. He pondered deeply over the reason for his unexpected interest in his fair neighbor, and he perceived that, on account of their living so near together, he had been able to see her nearly every day, and had gradually learned to esteem her without knowing it. The more he reflected on the matter, the more he became convinced that he had suddenly waked up to the fact that he was deeply in love with his companion on the planter. Now a great bugbear rose before his mind's eye. How was he to sum up courage to make a call for the purpose of courting and proposing? Because of his negligence of such visits to his feminine friends, such a proceeding seemed a mountaine before him. An unlooked-for scheme presented itself as a solution of the dilemma—why not offer himself now? It was true that by reason of keeping the rows straight he could not take his eyes from his work, but that would be less embarrassing than to be compelled to look her in the face. His decision was soon made.

"Miss Margaret, if you care to be troubled by such a dissertation, I wish to tell you how much this planter and its accompanying labor and characteristics resemble life. This little marker at my side makes a route for me to follow next time I drive through the field, so our actions of to-day prepare us for to-morrow.

The cross lines, in which you drop the corn swiftly and accurately, are the opportunities of life which must be grasped quickly and carefully. Each click of the dropper represents a second, each time we cross the field is a day, and each period between meals a year. As I drive toward the mark ahead of me, so we should have a definite aim in everything we do. As we go steadily minute after minute and hour after hour, so our life work should be uniform and unremitting. But the most pleasant point of analogy for me to contemplate, and I hope it is the same for you, is that we are gliding along together. Margaret, will you be my partner all through life? In order to continue the allegory of the planter, I will ask you to answer me by the movement of your lever; two strokes in quick succession will mean 'no,' and three will say 'yes!' There was no pressure of the hand, no brothal kiss, not even so much as a look, for the task in hand engaged all the attention of the eyes of each.

A fortnight after, David Muncie and Margaret walked over the field to see how much of a "stand" of corn there was.

It is an established fact, if a person becomes excited when working a lever on a planter, that instead of the corn's being dropped in the rows, it will fall exactly half-way between.

"Look, Margaret, here are two or three dozen hills just half-way between the rows. They will all be plowed up when we cultivate the corn. How did you make such a mistake?" And here, about the middle of this blunder, is a place where three hills are so close together, they grow nearly as one." Margaret did not answer, but in the autumn, where they gathered in the little parlor, and the minister pronounced Charles Coleman and Margaret Muncie man and wife, the father understood.

C. B. GEE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
HEART AND HOME TALKS.

One evening at our Holiness prayer meeting the leader invited expressions upon subjects which most impressed those present as to the resurrection and immortality. Various points were brought out by the members, and I stated that one of the most beautiful and impressive examples along these lines is the account where Moses and Elias appeared and talked to the Savior: "After six days Jesus taketh Peter, James and John, his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain apart. And was transfigured before them; and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. And behind, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with Him." Now, Moses had passed from earth nearly fifteen centuries, and Elias nine centuries before the coming of the Savior. How wonderful this meeting must have appeared to the apostles. And perfect the glory of the hour "While he yet spake, behold a bright cloud overshadowed them."

This country has been woefully misrepresented. We received letters from Missouri saying that they had a heavy snow on May 11, and on that day we gathered wild flowers here. A cyclone is something unheard of in this locality, though we have strong winds every day, and such dreadful dust storms. But the country is simply beautiful and the level roads we ever saw. A twenty-mile drive in an afternoon is as nothing here. There are people all around us that came here a few years ago and now are well fixed with homes of their own, having all the machinery, stock, etc., to run their farms. They are strong and healthy.

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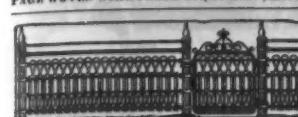
**By the Faithful
Use of PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN KILLER**

You can cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbar. Fired 25 and 50 Cents at Druggists.

PAGE

The Pig Pen.

PAGE DAIRY FENCE, 9-50,
has nine horizontal wires and is 50 inches high.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.



ORIGIN OF BERKSHIRES.

Prof. Thomas Shaw: The origin of Berkshires like that of all other British breeds of swine is shrouded in much obscurity. The river of their history, though it is likely to flow on through all the continent, rises in a land obscured by mists and clouds. The most that can be said with reference to the origin is that they come of one of the original old English breeds. What that original was we only know in part. But many of the old writers on swine would seem to be in substantial agreement with reference to the following conclusions, viz.: 1. That the original Berkshire was a large animal capable of being developed until he could be made to weigh 800 to 1,000 pounds. His body was long, but, unlike his white contemporary in the northeast of England, it had fair width; his head was medium, but of course longer than it is now; his ears were rather long and inclined to droop; he had strong limbs and was without a slow feeder and maturer. 2. That his coat, like that of Joseph, was usually made up of many colors. The three dominant among these were sandy, black and white, and domineering perhaps, in the order named. But brown and buff and some other colors do not seem to have asserted themselves with anything like an orderly uniformity or in equal degrees. Some of the animals appear to have been all or nearly all sandy, some all or nearly all black and some all or nearly all white. But more commonly they were variously spotted. That some of these colors died hard is evidenced in a drawing of a Berkshire in Prof. Low's "Domestic Animals" published as late as 1842. The prevailing color in this portrait is sandy, or reddish brown spotted with black. The feet and legs for nearly all their length are white. But we may legitimately conclude from references made by Sidney, that even prior to this time there were other Berkshires with markings not far different from the Berkshire markings of to-day. 3. That the old Berkshire was pre-eminently noted for the magnificent character of the meat which he produced, because of the large proportion of the lean and the admirable way in which the fat and lean were streaked and otherwise blended. And, 4. That he possessed a vigor which has fitted him for hunting for his food or storing it away in large quantity when fed to him as his owner might desire. And his inherent vigor none of the crosses referred to below have ever been able to entirely efface.

HOGS AND CLOVER.

The man who has little capital except land can build up with the chances of making money better with hogs and clover than any other farm crops, but to do this he must make a specialty of the business, says E. P. Smith in the "Michigan Farmer." There is no better mortgage lifter than hogs, but not every farmer knows how to raise hogs to the best advantage. As a matter of experience I consider that we have yet a good deal to learn about hog raising, although some of us have approached pretty close to the ideal method. I suppose I have lost as many through cholera as many breeders, and I am sure I have failed to fatten others as fast as they were intended by nature simply because I was ignorant of the right way. But a man learns a lot through experience and hard work, and I have not been the last to take advantage of my own failures and successes as well as of those of my friends and neighbors.

I think now that I can raise hogs with as little tendency to cholera as most farmers, and I believe that the whole secret is simply in starting them right, feeding them properly and keeping their sanitary surroundings as they ought to be. We have all reached the conclusion that clover is essential to successful hog raising and that a too heavy diet of corn is bad for them. I go further and say that if you go to the opposite extreme and feed too much clover you are not going to fatten the hogs as profitably as they should be, and you will lose nearly as much as if a few were lost each year with the cholera. Clover is an excellent summer food for the hogs, and I turn mine in the field to feed on it, but at the same time I give them all through the summer. An exclusive diet of shorts makes them thin and lean, and as some may makes them ready to lay off at winter fed on corn. But it is much better to let them lay on a little of the fat in summer while they are growing, and not leave it all for the winter. When winter comes I do not turn them suddenly on a corn diet, which is apt to make them

stuffy and heavy even in cold weather. On the contrary, I continue their mixed diet of clover hay and grass, oats, wheat, bran, shorts and roots. I add more of the grain diet in cold weather because they require more for heating purposes, and besides it is the season for fattening. But I never give them an exclusive corn or grain diet winter or summer any more than I give them a clover diet without the corn. The combination of the two, I believe, always produces the best results.

MANUFACTURING HOGS.

While shelling and feeding his soaked corn the hog manufacturer saves the cobs and burns in pit at leisure time into charcoal, wood ashes and salt, with a minimum amount of copperas, will supply, in a large measure, the system with that which is not supplied in food material. When judicious feeding is followed little if any chemicals are needed, writes Theo. Louis in the "Stockman and Farmer."

The tedious process of weaning litters is overcome generally, the exceptions are few, in the uniform system of breeding, which permits the weaning of the entire herd at the age of ten to twelve weeks. It is then when sows enjoy to be relieved from exhaustive maternal duties, quietly submitting to separation, turned to separate pasture, not with intent or expectation that they shall subsist on it, after long, faithful, exhausting labor that, with all painstaking of feeding to cause their growth, reduced their system. They receive a liberal feed of grain. Some of them have proven themselves valuable breeders and mothers, they are not only expected to recuperate, but their higher perfection as to growth and vigor should be over the hog manufacturer's aim. He is never forgetful of the natural law "like produces like." To breed from the best is one of the rules that leads to profitable, uniform production. Those discarded and designed for early market are not put on a ration of food of support, to fatten later on near winter, as is so commonly practiced. Why wait, when all conditions are favorable for economical production?

He is not perplexed where to put and feed his herd of pigs. Manufacturers like, the next department for development of product is not wanting. A field of peas is in waiting for their steady growth and development of frame, to fit them for the final finishing process on corn. They have been prepared for this abrupt change of feeding by supplying them for a week with peas mown, as part of daily ration. When they thereafter do their own harvesting, with provision for shade, pure water and the condiment of charcoal at will, the average increase in weight is never less than a pound a day and frequently more for each pig. While he is at liberty to attend to field duties until the gleanings process commences it is supplemented with sweet corn from adjoining lot. But gleanings stops as soon as it becomes evident that there is a falling off in gain. The pigs are then transferred to feeding yard with feeding floor where their whole ration consists of corn, not green soft corn, stalk and all. He has long since found that this was feeding without system, for the scale recorded no paying result. In former years the corn was supplemented with swill of shorts or ground oats, or whatever could be obtained in advance at most profitable figures. But since Prof. John A. Craig demonstrated to the hog manufacturer the value of rape, lessening the cost of production, not only this but retaining the highest state of thrift and health, he has it ready for them. A pity that hardly one hog manufacturer out of ten can be convinced of the truth and economy. Why not? Because it was a Professor? No! He won't be convinced by figures, fact, truth and scale. However, as soon as the pea field is evacuated is plowed (pea vine and manure deposited guarantees an increased fertility) and sown to rye. By the time fall pigs arrive there is a fine pasture for sows and pigs of pea vine and rye, lasting to winter's door.

The spring pigs are hogs, his rape is gone, in turn comes the squash manufactured on adjoining ground to the corn field, so as to receive the same culture as long as practicable without injury to the vine and plant. Manure was not spared in the propagation, securing a bountiful crop in return, readily gathered. The residue that is not fed is easily preserved in sheds or straw stacks for early winter feeding to sows, pigs and cows. Little labor is required in feeding them, (the amount required each day observation soon teaches the feeder) thrown on the feeding floor or yards, split with ax or spade in halves or quarters, balancing the heavy feeding of corn. The well digested excrements show the beneficial result. The sale at stock yards the admiration of the stock buyer, paying an advance over ruling prices, tell the story that hogs are a manufactured product, representing the skill of the farmer manufacturer, that is not bound to iron-clad rules, but ever searching in nature's great storehouse for truth and adaptability to his own conditions and surroundings nor ignoring the experience and teaching of others.

KEEPING PORK IN THE SUMMER.

Slice the meat from the bones with a very sharp knife so the slices will be smooth and of uniform thickness. Remove the rind and rough discolored portions. Before slicing if the meat is very cold the cutting will be easier and more quickly done, writes Sarah E. Wilcox in the "National Stockman."

Pack into clean, sweet earthen jars that have never been used for pickles or vinegar, pressing the layers as compactly as possible. Fill the jars to within an inch of the top. Bake the rinds and bits of fat that have been trimmed away. Strain the resulting fat and add to it sufficient lard, heat and fill jars to the brim. Tie up closely and store in a cool cellar. If the following precautions are observed the meat will keep perfectly sweet the year around.

When wanted for the table remove the lard, take out enough meat for two or three meals, as it will keep a few days, at once strain the lard and return to the jar, and tie up closely as before. Do not leave the meat in the jar exposed, but always cover as soon as possible, and keep it under the lard an inch. This is comparatively little work when one becomes accustomed to it. The bones can be boiled at once, and the rinds and bits of meat or trimmings utilized, so there is no possible waste and no care other than stated.

FEEDING SOW AND PIGS.

Fortunately, the class who believe that rigid system in swine feeding is nonsense are rapidly growing smaller, though it is still too large, and he who advocates it is still in danger of being called a "book farmer," a crank or something worse. But I never give them an exclusive corn or grain diet winter or summer any more than I give them a clover diet without the corn. The combination of the two, I believe, always produces the best results.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

CHENOWETH BROS., Lathrop, Mo., write: "With this you will find draft on account of advertising. We have had

good trade in pigs and soy beans.

Our Poland-Chinas are doing well. We have about 25 acres of cowpeas and soy beans planted for hogging down along in August and September, the very time when pastures are drying up and corn is likely to be sold the highest."

THE SNODDY REMEDY.—Under date of Jan. 22, 1900, Mr. Leander Gerrard, President State Bank, Columbus, Neb., said: "I have tried the Snoddy Remedy and am well satisfied with it. Last summer I had about 50 stock hogs on one of my farms. They were just coming down with the cholera, several having died. I used the Snoddy Remedy and lost only three or four small ones. I believe, if properly administered, nearly all sick hogs can be saved by it, but it requires considerable care in its use."

But if selection and preparation of food are neglected, there is one thing that must not be, and that is irregularity in hours of feeding. No matter how many times a day, nor what is fed, let it be at the same hours every day. Under no circumstances, summer or winter, rain or shine, should hogs be fed after dark. The hog is not a nocturnal animal, unless driven to be by hunger, and darkness is its natural time for rest, digestion and assimilation of food to the best advantage.

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Another essential point in feeding is

quantity. A recently reported experiment is in Ontario, feeding steers a heavy, medium and light ration, shows that the cost per pound of gain was less with the last than either of the others. The cost being greatest with the heavy rations. The same has been proven themselves valuable breeders and mothers, they are not only expected to recuperate, but their higher perfection as to growth and vigor should be over the hog manufacturer's aim. He is never forgetful of the natural law "like produces like." To breed from the best is one of the rules that leads to profitable, uniform production. Those discarded and designed for early market are not put on a ration of food of support, to fatten later on near winter, as is so commonly practiced. Why wait, when all conditions are favorable for economical production?

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The Markets

WHEAT—Higher, with sales of desirable milling grades at 1@% advance. Demand still limited from local millers and Sept. small from the outside. No. 2 red sold at 73@% on this, and 74@% E. side; No. 3 red at 72@%; for Western 73@% E. side; for choice No. 4 winter at 65@%; No. 2 hard at 67@%; No. 3 do. at 65@%; No. 2 soft spring at 66@%; No. 3 do. at 62@%; from this to 64@%; skd. lots sold at 65@% to 72@%.

CORN—Higher and very stiff, local buyers taking most of the current offerings; some shippers out. On trk., by sample—No. 2 at 49@%; No. 3 at 53@%; no grade at 38@%; No. 2 yellow at 41@%; No. 2 white at 41@%; No. 3 do. at 41@%; No. 3 color at 49@%. From elevator 5,000 No. 2 white, f. o. b. at 41@%.

OATS—Stronger for mixed, which in scanty supply, and good grades of white, all selling readily, but No. 4 white dull and unchanged. On trk.—No. 2 at 23@%; No. 3 at 23@%; No. 4 (rust proof) at 23@%; No. 2 Northern at 23@%; No. 2 white at 27@%; No. 2 do. at 22@%; No. 4 do. at 24@%.

RYE—Entirely nominal. None offered and No. 2 quoted at 3c.

HAY—Offerings were large and demand very moderate, the best grades alone sought after and all very dull. Prices on trk.—No. 2 at 23@%; No. 3 at 23@%; No. 4 (rust proof) at 23@%; No. 2 Northern at 23@%; No. 2 white at 27@%; No. 2 do. at 22@%; No. 4 do. at 24@%.

PRICES ON CHANGE

The following table shows the range of prices in future and cash grain:

| | Closed | Range | Closed |
|--|--------|-------|--------|
| Saturday | at | from | at |
| Wheat | 72@% | 72@% | 72@% |
| June .70@% | 72@% | 72@% | 72@% |
| July .71@% | 72@% | 72@% | 72@% |
| Aug. .71@% | 72@% | 72@% | 72@% |
| Sept. .71@% | 72@% | 72@% | 72@% |
| Corn | 39@% | 39@% | 39@% |
| June .39@% | 39@% | 39@% | 39@% |
| July .39@% | 39@% | 39@% | 39@% |
| Sept. .39@% | 39@% | 39@% | 39@% |
| Oats | 22@% | 22@% | 22@% |
| June .22@% | 22@% | 22@% | 22@% |
| July .22@% | 22@% | 22@% | 22@% |
| Sept. .22@% | 22@% | 22@% | 22@% |
| Cash | 21@% | 21@% | 21@% |
| Liber. corn and oats ranged as follows: | | | |
| Last Year, Tuesday. | | | |
| Wheat | | | |
| No. 2 red .78@% | .75@% | .75@% | .74@% |
| No. 2 red .72@% | .75@% | .75@% | .74@% |
| No. 4 winter .70@% | .67@% | .67@% | .67@% |
| No. 2 hard .74@% | .67@% | .67@% | .67@% |
| No. 3 hard .69@% | .67@% | .67@% | .67@% |
| Corn | | | |
| No. 2 .33@% | .40@% | .40@% | .40@% |
| No. 3 .33@% | .40@% | .40@% | .40@% |
| No. 2 white .34@% | .41@% | .41@% | .41@% |
| No. 3 white .34@% | .41@% | .41@% | .41@% |
| Oats | | | |
| No. 2 .25@% | .23@% | .23@% | .23@% |
| No. 3 .24@% | .23@% | .23@% | .23@% |
| No. 2 Northern .22@% | .23@% | .23@% | .23@% |
| No. 2 white .22@% | .23@% | .23@% | .23@% |
| No. 3 white .27@% | .23@% | .23@% | .23@% |
| No. 4 white .29@% | .27@% | .27@% | .27@% |
| Cash | | | |
| EGGS | | | |
| Firm at 2c, less off, for good run, and at 7c to 8c, less off, for poor to fair lots. | | | |
| BUTTER | | | |
| —Butter and unchanged, though the trade generally anticipated a decline and wholesale buyers are holding off in consequence. Creamery—Extra, 18@%; first, 16@%; seconds, 15@%; second, 14@%; cream, 15c; first, 14c; Dairy—Extra, 14@%; first, 13@%; second, 12@%; Country—Packed, 12@%; do poor, 10@%. | | | |
| CHEESE | | | |
| —Jobbing prices: Twins at 9@%; singles 9@%; Y. A. 10@%; New York, 10@%; Limburger, 10@%; Swiss, 15@%; Brick, 10@%; 100@%. | | | |
| LIVE POULTRY | | | |
| Both old and young chickens were quiet and weaker, at 7c and 10c respectively. The old were going mainly to shippers, as the local trade wanted only light hens, while the offerers had a number of heavy ones. | | | |
| HORSES | | | |
| —Heavy draft, very dull, to good \$100 to \$150; choice to fancy \$160 to \$180. | | | |
| DRIVERS | | | |
| common to choices \$60 to \$200; but \$120 to \$140; coach horses \$150 to \$200; Saddlers, common to choices \$75 to \$140; Chunky, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., common to choices \$100 to extra \$90 to \$150. | | | |
| SOUTHERN HORSES | | | |
| common to good \$30 to \$40; choice to extra \$45 to \$65. | | | |
| PIGS | | | |
| \$15 to \$20; average receipts for the week were about 275 head, but the great bulk were consigned to the dealers; about three carloads were on offer in the commodity market. | | | |
| THE GREATEST | | | |
| was consumed in the inspection of English pack mules, 400 of which are to be taken, and dealers did not show any urgency in bidding on the fresh mules. In the same period the demand was slow and not enough sales were consummated early to show the trend of the market. Among the local firms there was very little outside demand reported, all of the activity centering in the pack mule session. | | | |
| MULES | | | |
| (for trucking) for 4 to 7 years old: | | | |
| 14 hands, extreme range... \$30 to \$60. | | | |
| 14 hands, bulk of sales... 40 to 50. | | | |
| 14 hands, extreme range... 40 to 50. | | | |
| 14 hands, bulk of sales... 50 to 60. | | | |
| 14 hands, extreme range... 57.50 to 55. | | | |
| 15 hands, bulk of sales... 60.00 to 75. | | | |
| 15 hands, extreme range... 60.00 to 75. | | | |
| 16 hands, bulk of sales... 65.00 to 100. | | | |
| 16 hands, bulk of sales... 95.00 to 150. | | | |
| SALES | | | |
| 100 Bulk sales represent 100 pounds, pure basic. | | | |
| WHITE BEANS | | | |
| Hand-picked pea beans in car lots on track in St. Louis at 32@% per bushel, and in a jobbing case \$25 to store at \$2.25—screamed usually 5c per bushel less. Western at 1.75@% to 20c. Lima beans at 15@% per bushel. | | | |
| CASTOR BEANS | | | |
| —Steady at \$1.12 per bushel. | | | |
| HEMP SEEDS | | | |
| —\$3 per 100 pounds, pure basic. | | | |
| WHITE BEANS | | | |
| Hand-picked pea beans in car lots on track in St. Louis at 32@% per bushel, and in a jobbing case \$25 to store at \$2.25—screamed usually 5c per bushel less. Western at 1.75@% to 20c. Lima beans at 15@% per bushel. | | | |
| HONEY | | | |
| —Comb at 10@%; while inferior, dark and broken go for less. Extracted and strained in barrels at 50@% and cans 50@% per pound. | | | |
| ROPE | | | |
| —To \$3.50; lady slippers, 6c; Seneca, 2c; pink, 13@%; golden, 6c; Apple, 26@%; snake, 20c; black, 36@%; angelica, 32@%; wahoo, 25c; roots, 2c; bark tree, 2c; blood, 2c; bluestag, 3c; skull cap leaves, 3c; for prime ginseng; saffras bark, etc. All roots should be dry and clean and be before they are shipped. | | | |
| SHEEP PELTS | | | |
| —Full wool pelts at 50c to 80c, according to amount of wool on them; lamb at 25@%; shearlings at 20@%; dry stock, fallen, etc., 5@% per pound. | | | |
| BEESWAX | | | |
| —Quots at 26c per pound for prime. | | | |
| SALT | | | |
| —Selling East Side: Medium at 11@%; granulated at 11 per barrel. Worth 5c per barrel more this side. | | | |
| STRAWBERRIES | | | |
| —Scarce and prices on fancy fruit stiff. Shipped with many dried and ready to eat, which was the only kind suited to their purpose, and two car loads were taken by these buyers; preserving companies and local buyers bought the remainder. | | | |
| SOYBEANS | | | |
| —To \$3.50; lady slippers, 6c; Seneca, 2c; pink, 13@%; golden, 6c; Apple, 26@%; snake, 20c; black, 36@%; angelica, 32@%; wahoo, 25c; roots, 2c; bark tree, 2c; blood, 2c; bluestag, 3c; skull cap leaves, 3c; for prime ginseng; saffras bark, etc. All roots should be dry and clean and be before they are shipped. | | | |
| HUNGARIAN THE CHEAPEST HAY. | | | |
| The farm lands of Illinois, Iowa and in fact all the Mississippi Valley are becoming so valuable that they can no longer be used to produce hay yielding only from three-quarters to one and one-quarter tons per acre, and this too often with one-third weeds and trash, says a writer in the "Prairie Farmer." For several seasons the writer has raised Hungarian hay and found it a most excellent hay, especially for horses during the spring season, as a rule, horses lose flesh very rapidly. The nature of this plant varies with its different stages of maturity. For horse feed I prefer to treat it about the same as Timothy, but for cow feed it may be cut much greener and will be found to produce more milk than Timothy. As a horse feed for a few months at a time it probably has no equal for preserving flesh. It will grow on almost any soil and produce twice as much hay per acre as Timothy, and if sown on fresh plowed land the last days of May or the first of June (preferably the latter) will be practically clear of weeds. | | | |
| CHERRIES | | | |
| In better demand and firmer. Consigned lots (sound) at 100@%; 25c per gallon case; near-4@%-bushel boxes at 50c to 80c for sound tray. Home-grown sour at 50@%; 3@%-gallon tray and 90@%; per gallon case. | | | |
| PINEAPPLE | | | |
| —Sound tray of good color and sound quatable in peck boxes at 25c to 35c. 1@%-bushel boxes at 40c to 50c and 4@%-bushel crates at 50c to 80c. | | | |
| PLUMS | | | |
| —Quiet. Chickasaw at 11 per 6-gallon case for sound; Japan plums at 12.5c per 6-gallon case. | | | |
| NEW APPLES | | | |
| Offerings and demand both light, 36@%; 1@%-bushel boxes at 40c to 50c per bushel box for early harvest and at 40@%; 1@%-bushel boxes at 50c to 60c for sound. Georgia 6@%-bushel crates at 50c to 60c for late, mostly colored, 1@%-bushel boxes at 25@%. | | | |
| CALALOUPES | | | |
| Dull. Mexican Alamo gems quotable at 2c per tomato crate; Texas gems at 1.50 per bushel crate and Florida at 2c for standard crates. Some Louisiana (in barrels) received, but were | | | |
| green and spotted, hence undesirable and not yet sold. | | | |
| NEW POTATOES | | | |
| The first receipts of new potatoes from lower river points were on sale, and brought 5c per bushel on the levee. There were only a few small lots of the early Ohio variety; the stock was of unusually good quality, the vines were ripe, though rather dirty from the recent rains; one lot of 15 sacks from Clarksville, Mo., brought 5c, and another lot of 12 sacks sold at same price. | | | |
| OLD POTATOES | | | |
| —Dull and now on track. Burbank at 35@%; Michigan rural at 40@%; sprouted and very poor stock will bring freight rates, 10c per bushel. Burpee's, 10c per bushel, 1 car Minnesota white mixed at 30c. East track, 3 loads Wisconsin rural at 45c delivered. | | | |
| NEW ONIONS | | | |
| —Offerings for choice dry onions, light, and demand fair. Several lots near-by from lower river points received yesterday. New Orleans sacks quotable at \$1.10 per sack for choice, 10c per bushel and off stock at 50c per bushel. | | | |
| CABBAGE | | | |
| —Connected lots not wanted, as home-growers are supplying all demands. Large orders at 10@%; No. II for large crates (small orders charged higher). | | | |
| COTTON | | | |
| The bureau report for June makes the condition of cotton 85, against 85.7 at present, with an increase of 8.7 per cent in the acreage. | | | |
| Local market steady, quiet and unchanged. Sales, 100 bales. | | | |
| ORDINARY | | | |
| Medium combed..... 8-16 | | | |
| Low middling..... 8-16 | | | |
| Middle..... 8-16 | | | |
| Good middling..... 8-16 | | | |
| Medium fat..... 8-16 | | | |
| Finger and stains, 16@% below white..... 8-16 | | | |
| Bagging, per yard..... 1-2@% | | | |
| Light fine..... 10-12 | | | |
| Angora goat hair..... 12-14 | | | |
| Clean and clear..... 12-14 | | | |
| TEXAS, I. T. and Oklahoma— | | | |
| Medium..... 20-24 | | | |
| Coarse and low..... 14-16 | | | |
| Fine medium..... 17-20 | | | |
| Heavy fine..... 15-17 | | | |
| Southern hard burry..... 12-14 | | | |
| Slightly burry..... 14-16 | | | |
| Hard burry..... 13-15 | | | |
| Light fine..... 13-15 | | | |
| Angora goat hair..... 24-25 | | | |
| Medium (loose)..... 21-22 | | | |
| Burry..... 14-15 | | | |
| Light burry..... 12-13 | | | |
| Turbanized..... 31 | | | |
| No. 2..... 25 | | | |
| Bury..... 19-22 | | | |
| Light fine..... 19-22 | | | |
| Angora goat hair..... 24-25 | | | |
| Medium (loose)..... 21-22 | | | |
| Burry..... 14-15 | | | |
| Light burry..... 12-13 | | | |
| Turbanized..... 31 | | | |
| No. 2..... 25 | | | |
| Bury..... 19-22 | | | |
| Light fine..... 19-22 | | | |
| Angora goat hair..... 24-25 | | | |
| Medium (loose)..... 21-22 | | | |
| Burry..... 14-15 | | | |
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| Bury..... 19-22 | | | |
| Light fine..... 19-22 | | | |
| Angora goat hair..... 24-25 | | | |
| Medium (loose)..... 21-22 | | | |
| B | | | |